REGISTERED No. 1—1870.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8613—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTEE NOSE BEH, MUJUNGA AND MOZAMBIQUE VIA ADEN.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,089 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negrapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China will be booked to tonjutty by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messagerie Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government will despatch the S.S. MALDA 1,042 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on THURSDAY, the 21st September 1876, at 4 P. M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negrapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

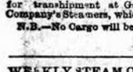
Cargo for Singapore and China will be booked to tonjutty by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messagerie Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1876, at 4 P.M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMEREAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, de-patch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. Willis, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th September 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd September 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	22	15	4	
Port Said	23	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	Without food.

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,
Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer ODRUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Rees, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 19th September, at 4 P. M., from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING:—

Honawar.	Vingorla.
Ratnagherry.	Goa, Panjim.
Jaitapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

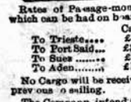
For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.	Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0	£13 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 10th November 1876
Do. do. 30th November do
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT Agent.

32 Bombay Green 11th August 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
SUMATRA	3,468	450	C. Anderson	16th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D Steward	22nd—Southampton, &c. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Rebut	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2,984	450	D. Reynolds	9th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2,431	370	A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Cates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,591	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

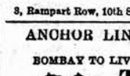
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



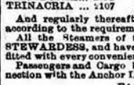
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain J. Reeves (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 16th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



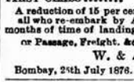
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship RANGALORE, 2,063 Tons, and 500 H. P., Capt. G. N. Heotor, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 10th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S.S. CHIDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE „ 11th October.
„ TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

THE MERSE, Captain Robertson, from London.—This ship having this day been reported at the Customs, CONSIGNEES are requested to PASS ENTRIES, present BILLS of LADING, and PAY FREIGHT at the Office of the Undersigned, without whose endorsement no Goods will be delivered. Failing Boats being sent alongside for Cargo on its being ready for delivery, it will be landed at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees. No responsibility for the condition of Packages will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side and no claim, whatsoever, will be admitted unless passed by the Captain prior to the departure of the vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 12th September 1876. Agents Ship Merse.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship BEN NEVIS, Captain Mackie, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and pay FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Ship Ben Nevis.
Bombay, 12th September 1876.

WANTED.

WANTED, New or Second-Hand, a HAND PUNCHING and SHEARING MACHINE to punch ¾ inch holes and shear ¾ inch plates. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Bombay.

INSSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussill, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Excellent, Natural, Clean, Characteristic SHERRY, direct from Cadiz.

MANZANILLA, selected by our Mr PALMER, in Quarter-Casks, including all duties, Rs. 240.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition.

Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star	Rs. 15-4	Rs. 16-0
** Two Stars..	„ 17-4	„ 18-0
*** Three Stars.	„ 21-0	„ 22-0
**** Four Stars.	„ 24-12	„ 26-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD AND SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867	All charges included	42-12 „ 45-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STAR COMPANY.
FORT THEATRE.
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 15TH SEPT.

The Performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
NURSEY CHICKWEED,
And conclude with
A GRAND NEW VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER,
COMEDY NIGHT.

The Performance will commence with the Fashionable Two-Act Comedy,
CHECKMATE,
And conclude with the Favorite Burlesque,
ALONZO THE BRAVE.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3. Stalls, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re, 1.
PIT EIGHT ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s
Doors open at 8-30: Commence at 9.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL.
PROFESSOR THORN.

ADMISSION—EIGHT ANNAS.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME
FOR SCHOOLS, JUVENILES AND FAMILIES.
SECOND AND LAST
GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE.

Seats may be reserved at M. BRESLAUER & Co., up to 2 o'clock on Saturday Afternoon.

Doors open at 3½ o'clock, to commence at 4½ o'clock.

NOW READY.
GOLD FOR INDIA:
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship AFTON, Captain S. Semple, ARRIVED from LONDON, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's Deck.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
Agents Ship Afton.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY up to MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, for the undermentioned Contracts for the year 1877:—

1. Supply of Pitty Stores.
2. Supply of Coal.
3. Supply of Road Metal.
4. Supply of Sand and Sandstone.
5. Supply of Carts and Bullocks.
6. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings.
7. Road Watering.

Printed Forms of Tenders, Conditions of Contract, &c., &c. can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th September 1876.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treasher's Buildings), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th September, at 2 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June 1876.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 15th September 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL.—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and at up-country, issued on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. I., Khairee.

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, in Casks of 3 dozen and 4 dozen quarts, Rs. 4-8 per dozen, at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a SIAMESE PARK PHAETON, with moveable Hood, Moons, Rugs, &c. Price Rs. 400. Apply to JAMESJEE SORABJEE, at Jaffer Sulliman's, Girgaum.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER:
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices: 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____
Residence _____
Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.
† Please to sign legibly.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Have just received a Splendid Assortment from the *First Manufacturers, Lincoln, Bennett & Co., Ellwood and Sons and Andre.*

DRESS HATS.

Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Black Silk, best quality	16 8
Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s Drab Naples Felt, best quality	12 8

LIGHT HATS,
FOR EVENING WEAR.

ELLESMERE—Black Stiff Felt, Medium, Square Crown, Wide and Narrow Brims	9 8
ELLESMERE—Light Fawn, the latest novelty, High Stiff Square Crown	10
GENEVA—Black Soft Felt, High Square	8 8
GENEVA—Light Fawn, Soft Felt, High Square	9 8
TALBOT.—Black Soft Felt, Square Crown, Spring Brim	8 8
Drab do. do.	9 8
ROCHDALE.—Drab Stiff Felt, Round Crown, Wide Brim, Ventilated air space Linings	10 8
STAMFORD.—Black Merino on Cork, High Square Crown, very light, weighing only 2½ ozs	7 8
DEVON—Black Merino on Cork, Round Crown, weighing only 2½ ozs	7 8

TRAVELLING HATS.

Scarborough, Black and Drab Soft Felt throughout, a good Travelling Hat	8 8
Boy's Royston, Black Soft Felt	6 8
Tweed Hats, Lined Silk, for Travellers	6 0
Tweed Turbans, Lined Silk, for Travellers	3 8
Black Velvet Turbans, Lined Silk	5 0
Tweed Caps, Lined Silk [Ear Flaps]	5 0
Seal Skin Turbans, Lined Silk	7 8
Ditto Caps [Ear Flaps]	5 0
Scotch Caps, Glengarrys, Lined Silk	5 8
Straw Hats, Best Chip, Black Ribband Band	6 8

LADIES' SUN HATS.

Ladies' Terai, now so much worn	18 8
Ladies' Alpine Hats, turn up at the side, wide Brim and well ventilated	15 8
Ladies' Beatrice Hats, turn down all round, very wide Brim	15 8
Ladies' Milton, a splendid protection, beautifully light, and well ventilated	15 8
Ladies' Cork and Felt Helmets covered White Doe	20 0
Ladies' Drab Helmets, all shapes	17 8
Lincoln, Bennett's Black Silk Riding	18 8

PITH HELMETS.

Covered White Drill and Lined Silk, well ventilated	10 8
White Doe	12 8
Tan Flax Cloth	10 8

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	15 8
Extra Quality, very strong	18 8
Extra quality covered White Doe	20 0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains, for the above	5 0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18 0
The same make with raised felt outside Turban, a splendid protection double Felt	18 0
Drab Felt Helmets, very light	15 8

SHOOTING HATS.

Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15 8
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	15 8
Extra quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, a light Hat for the Hills or early Morning Wear	12 8
The "Terai Hat," best quality made	18 8

Just arrived a LARGE STOCK of Gents', Ladies' and Children's SOLA TOPEES all sizes

Less Ten per Cent. for prompt Cash.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos. 1 to 12, Rs. 17 to 95. Engraved, Rs. 20 to 105. Set with Gems, Rs. 28 to 500. The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs. 55. Half Guinea size, Rs. 38. Quarter size, Rs. 26.*

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs. 10 to 50 each. The Silver "Keg," Rs. 55. The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs. 55 to 80. The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs. 30 to 60. The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs. 28 to 60. The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs. 45 to 65.*

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs. 5. Gold Thimbles Rs. 26 to 35; with Gems, Rs. 30 to 50.*

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	„	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	„	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	„	45	to 50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	Rs.	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes		35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Soarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. GEORGE FOGGO in our Firm here and in London CEASED on and from the 20th May 1876.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th August 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer
Bombay, 6th September 1876.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited, W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited, W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

SALE OF CONDEMNED IRON BARGES.

SIX OLD IRON BARGES will be offered FOR SALE by AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., as they lie in the Basin near the Mogul's Dock.

F. G. DUMAYNE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC, NERBUDDA RIVER.

PACKAGES of GOODS TRAFFIC weighing not more than THREE MAUNDS each are now being received for conveyance to and from all stations as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED at 4 P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th September, at the Soldiers' Institute (Assembly Rooms), Poona.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

Catalogues Eight Annas.

Soldiers in Uniform and their Families admitted on subsequent days FREE.

By order of the Central Committee,
JOHN G. WATTS, Major,
Secretary, Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition.

FOR SALE,
FOUR PORTABLE HAND CRANES.

TO be seen at the Defences Storeyard, Mazagon. Offers will be received till the 25th instant by the Undersigned, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. MEREWETHER, Major

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 14TH SEPT., 1876.

THE Manchester Piece Goods Market is still reported steady, but Cotton in Liverpool is dull, the sales yesterday only reaching 10,000 bales. Spot prices are unchanged, with the exception of Fair Omrawuttees, which is 1/16d. per lb. lower.

Tuesday's telegrams from New York still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11⅛ cents., but December shipment is quoted at 11½ cents., a decline of 1/16 cent. per lb.. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	5,000	6,700	5,000
Four days' do.	19,000	17,000	14,000
Total since 1st September ..	39,000	40,400	35,500

The result of the Dutch Coffee Auction yesterday shews an average rise of 1½ cents. per lb. on G. O. Java which is now quoted at 52 to 52½ cents. Owing to this probably the London Coffee Market yesterday closed active and advancing, Mid. Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 110s, an advance of 4s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil has advanced 5s. per ton. Bombay Linseed is unchanged. Ferozepore Rapeseed is 1s. 6d. per cwt lower.

Consols have advanced from 96⅛ to 96⅜ French Rentes from 106 to 106½. A payment of £539,000 into the Bank of England is advised, which may possibly mean a return of a portion of the money recently shipped to Portugal.

We have been favoured with a return of the National Bank of India for the half year ending 30th June last. The profits, including amount brought forward from last account, are £48,413 from which the Directors propose to pay an interim divided at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, taking £13,957, leaving £34,456 to carry forward to next half year. This result is eminently satisfactory, especially when the disturbed state of the Eastern Exchanges during the past six months is taken into account.

At the week's biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday £200,000 was allotted to Calcutta and £150,000 to Bombay at 1s. 7⅞d., tenders at that figure on Calcutta having received 88 per cent. and on Bombay in full. The result is quite as high as was generally expected on this side, although apparently not so in London. Bar Silver having declined from 51½d. to 51¼d. per oz. on equivalent to a shade under 1s. 7⅞d. per rupee.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a firmer feeling, which during the day has resulted in an advance of ¼d. per rupee in Bank, and 1/16d. in Private Bills. The advance, however, is almost entirely due to a pressure to sell on the part of one of the leading Banks in the face of an absolute stagnation in the demand for remittance. With this out of the way there is nothing to strengthen the market, as there are very few Private Bills offering and no prospect of an increase in this respect for some time to come. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months	1s. 7 15-16d. to 8d.	,,
Do. 3 ,, ...	1s. 7 13-16d.	,,
Credits 6 ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Do. 3 ,, ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents 6 ,, ...	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Do. 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business, and we still quote demand at 1/16 premium; 60 days' sight 9/16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull in the extreme, and rates in the absence of buyers are quite nominal.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been decidedly quieter. Business has been almost entirely restricted to Spinning and Weaving shares which show a downward tendency, Bombay United being quoted Rs. 5, Colaba Rs. 10, Dhurumsey Rs. 25, Fleming Rs. 10, Great Easterns Rs 15, and Khandeish Spinning Rs. 10 per share lower. Amongst other companies the only change is an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co.'s shares.

COTTON to-day has been quiet but firm. Dholleras are in request, and nominally sellers ask an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but with nothing in Liverpool to justify an upward movement and the rise in Exchange, the effect of this has merely been to stop operations, and we have not heard of a single purchase on European account.

FREIGHTS continue dull and stagnant. Engagements are reported to have been made at £1-10 for Wheat and Cotton, but there is no cargo of any consequence offering. The Vixen (s. s.) has been taken up for pilgrims at Rs 80,000 for two voyages from Bombay or Kurrachee and back and two intermediate voyages to Suez.

PIECE GOODS continue in the same quiet position. In Gray Goods business is confined to small lots of 39-inch Shirtings and the better makes of 31lb Madapollams. There is some little enquiry for White Jaconets and Mulls and Blue Orange and White Prints, but all at previous prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	8p.ct	Agra Bank	110
40,000	200	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	720
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. I. & China	300
40,000	$125	all	8p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	335
40,000	¥20	all	8 p.ct & do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
37,220	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank.....	505

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

750	1,250	all	50 p.a	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,250
250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
530	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,650
30,000	500	all	80	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	90
330	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1 800
970	1,000	all	60 p.a.	Bombay United	1,250
4,800	100	all	10 p.c.	Beach Mills	145
998	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,065
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,095
2 500	500	450	...	Central India S.&W. Co.	560
3 0 3	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,220
1,800	1,250	all	50 p.a	Fleming S. & W. Co....	1,250
1,600	1,000	all	...	Great Eastern	1,35 xd.
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	235
878	1,000	all	10 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,225
1,000	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co..	900
7 8	1,000	all	60 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,120
750	1 0	all	90 p.a	Khandeish Spinning	1,050
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S.& W.Co.	1,015
5 0	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
425	1000	all	75 p.a	Madras U. Spinning	1,210
3,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,20	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co.....	415
1,000	1,000	all	75 p.a*	Manockji Petit's.....	1,260
1,0 43	1,000	all	50 p.a	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,300
3,000	5,000	all	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co...	345
250	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
142	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co.....	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.....	425
1,000	822	750	...	Oriental	830
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,015
650	1,000	all	50 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,110
1,000	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do 1/4 share.	900
1,000	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co..	1,020
80	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	¥20	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	285
	£20	108 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	128
	£20	65 7 8	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 12 6	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	100	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	126 0 15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

18/	8,000	3,850	150 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,25 xd.
20	2,000	1,100	85 p.	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	940
10/	50/	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
72/	2,750	2,200	80 p.	Apollo Press Co.....	660
17/	1,000	all	80	Bellary	735 xd.
18/	50/	all	65 p.	Berar Company (New)...	105
1,00	250	all	40 p.	India Press Co.	260
40/	25/	all	10 p.a	Broach Cotton Co.....	30
1,000	1,500	all	75 p.	Carwar Co.....	900
20	25/	all	5 p.	Cocoada Co	15
50/	1,88/	all	170 p.	Colaba Press Co	800
50/	20/	all	15 p.	Dhollera F & G. Co.....	175
25/	*1,000	all	80 p.	Dwarkadis Press Co.....	960
15/	8,50/	8,250	125	Fort Pr. ss Co	1,650
2/	50/	all	85 p.	French Press Co.....	400
1 18/	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,19/	40/	200	45 p.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	315
6/	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,175
18/	...	500	250 p.	Prince of W. Press	700
50/	50/	all	30 p.a.	Sassoon's Press Co.....	310 xd.
60/	850	750	37 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	425 xd.
1 8	1,000	925	175 p.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,195
1 4/	85/	all	12 p.c	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800xl
45/	1,00/	.	125 p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

* Per share for the year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. SOCOTRA, 1,240 tons, Captain W. A. Starratt, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Tellicherry—Mr. Amnud. For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and three children. For different ports—Seventeen deck passengers.

THE BARQUE AFTON, 848 tons, Captain J. Sample, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (June 15), with following cargo:—68 cases piece goods, 12 cases butter, 46 cases candles, 2 packages blacking, 146 packages earthenware, 1,800 packages steel, 50 cases beer, 19 packages merchandize, 8 cases provisions, 38 packages glassware, 62 cases window glass, 5 cases umbrellas, 13 994 bars iron, 4,730 bundles iron, and 276 packages oilmanstore. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Soares Brothers.

THE s.s. SCIO, 928 tons, Captain Seaborne, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from London, (August 11) calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo:—397 packages paint, 10 casks cement, 124 cases gunpowder, 22 packages paper, 3 bales canvas, 50 cases gin, 28 cases provision, 20 cases oilmanstore, 28 packages medicine, 24 packages piece goods, 15 packages nails, 6 packages glassware, 2 packages sarsaparilla, 4 cases fireworks, 176 packages matches, 12 cases spirit, 2 packages chinaware, 110 packages carbolic acid, 45 cases window glass, 11 packages soap, 25 cases tinplates, 225 kegs red lead, 3611 packages spelter, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Afton	Sample	London, June 15.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Socotra (s)	Starratt	Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
10	Nevada	.....	Cochin.
	Mary Scott	.....	Point de Galle.
11	Gwalior (s)	.....	Southampton.
12	Dorunda (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Airlie	.....	Melbourne.
	Choice	.....	Coconada.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
11	Belted Will	.....	Coast.
	St. Ayne (s)	.....	Coconada.
12	Pembrokshire	.....	London.
	MINERVA (s)	.....	London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1728 Europa (s), Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1571 Glamorgan (s), Lawe—Remington & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Maile, 15th Sept.
1728 Venetia (s), Babot—Maile, 2nd October.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1203 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1506 Khiva (s), Reeves—Maile, 18th Sept.
1726 Lombardy (s), Seafon—F. & O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1268 Malta (s), Lang—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

550 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
315 Akola (s), William—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
1088 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

929 Scio (s), Seaborne—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

849 Afton, Simple.
1061 Ben Nevis, Mackie—Volkart Brothers.
1666 Celia (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
12 3 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
348 Wave, Bugge—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
161 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
185 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.
1015 Statelie, O'Brien—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Dowsing.
521 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1596 Vesta (s), Rand.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—450 bundles sheet iron, Tyebally Escofally; 9 boxes tinned plates and 12 casks hardware, Hassamally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence—1 case gilt mouldings, Sorabjee Nowrojee; 5 cases madeira wine, Remington and Co.
Renown s—10 packages hardware, 70 packages lamp fittings and 1 barrel earthenware, E P Mahamed; 11 casks brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—270 cwts myrabollams, Veerchand Hemraj; 38 bales cotton, Nemchund Goolabchund; 20 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co; 108 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Mugun; 175 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut; 150 bales cotton, Nuthoo Foondeejee.
Europa s—50 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen; 65 cwts horns 2 bales hides, and 2 bales skins, Pucker Mamed Munjee; 100 bales rags, Govindram Dwarkadass; 420 bags wheat, Buzubally Ally Rora; 3,900 cwts wheat, J wrar Sewnaran; 960 cwts wheat, Stevens, Hobart and Co; 27 bales wool, Rooknee Mowbhund; 72 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorsz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Pitamber Lilladhur; 70 bales cotton, Narundass Hurjidass; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 98 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 18 cwts deer horns, Hassum Noormomed.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra s—2 boxes sovereigns, Forbes and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—2,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Sumatra s—6 boxes rupees, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—3 boxes silver coins, Hajee Zynell Abedin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—10 bales cotton waste, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 91 bales cotton, Horjeevandass Mohonglass; 21 cases sharkfins, Goolam Hossein John Mahamed; 15 bales twist, Lalloobhoy Lillachund; 15 bales cotton, Mancekjee Nusserwanjee Wacha; 150 bales twist, Ebram Noorbin and Co; 5 bales twist Memedbhoy Amroodin; 50 bales cotton The Alliance S & W Co; 4 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Habib; 300 basket onions, Poonja Ahmed; 2 cases fishmaws, 19 cases shark fins, and 8 cases peacock feathers, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 100 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co; 55 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—168 boxes bars silver, The French Bank.

HIGH COURT.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Cama Ewaji Nakwa and others vs Khoja Datoobhoy Ebrahim.

LONG CAUSE.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff vs Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattles, Right of Nathibai, widow of Bogha Petamber, deceased—Lynch and Tobin—Jaikisondass Gokuldass, applicant vs Muthoordass Purshotumdass Cavesston—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
In the Goods, Chattels, Right of Nathibai, widow of Bogha Pitamber, deceased—Lynch and Tobin—Jaikisondass Gopaldass, Applicant vs Hurkisondass Hullochundass Cavesston—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
In the Goods, Chattles, Rights and Credits of Premabai, widow of Lowjee Coles, deceased—K Morojee—Cursondass Runcherdass, guardean of his infant daughter Datoobai, Applicant vs Narrandass Premjee Caviator and others—Chalk and Turner.

MOTION.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Reckmibai, widow of Appjee Damjee N, deceased Anajee Morojee Avare—K Morojee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FISHER.)

Summary Suit.

793-73—Lynch and Tobin—Appajee Pandoorung vs Narayen Crustna Land and others—In person.

New Long Causes fixed for 18th September will be called upon the above-mentioned day, but only undefended suits will be proceeded with, or Consent Decree taken. Defended suits will come in their order after suit No 190 of 1876 now in daily List.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

369-76 Shamrao P—Ruhwantrao Gunesh vs Jewraz Mascondass.
373-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Pranjeevandass Purjeevandass vs Jeevundass Lakhmidass and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Mr Judge.
374-76—Morojee—Noor Mahomed Soomar vs Narayen Karoo and others—J C Cama.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
376-76—Prescot and Winter—The Anglo-Indian S. and Manufacturing Co, Ld vs The Sun Shipping Co, Ld—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
377-76—P Kavasjee—Ruttonbai vs Framjee Ruttonjee C—A Framjee.
378-76—P Kavasjee—Cooverbai and another vs Framjee Ruttonjee—A Framjee.
379-76—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Sun Shipping Co, Ld—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
380-76—Prescot and Winter—J G Smith and others vs The Sun Shipping Co, Ld—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
381-76—Prescot and Winter—L A Wallace and others vs The Sun Shipping Co, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
382-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Gangjee Doongersey and an other vs Tarachund Ghambhirdass.
385-76—Jefferson and Payne—Motichund Jetha—vs The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China—Prescot and Winter.
388-76—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Megjee Dossa vs Motichund Dewchund and another—Shapoorjee and Thaudas.
389-76—Irwin, Lynch, and Preen—Buchoobai widow and others vs Postmjee Nusserwanjee Mistry and another.
394-76—Fletcher and Smith—G H Dick and others vs Purshotam Hurjidas and another.
395-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Anundrao Dinanath vs Khullockchina Khulfanbhoy.
398-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—William Loud n vs Vithull Bhawoo Dajee.

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Daya Dhurjee—Janar hun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Chitnaliy vs Rabi bhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Beam.
208-76—Fyljee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantr m vs Radasbow Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Eliso Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr Skipsey.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Rose, Col, Bombay 2nd Queens, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Balfour, Surg Genl, Madras Med Dept, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 14.

Hichmoor, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to join; to Madras.
Keith, Surg, Bombay Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 13th September 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the following Officers are detailed for duty with their Regl Depots and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with Troops on the voyage:—

2nd Battalion 7th Foot—Capt W Daly and Lt G F Thunder.
2nd Battalion 15 Foot—Lieut A M Murphy and A Bowles.
66th Foot—Capt G W M Hall and Lieut F J Cullen.
82nd Foot—Capt G A Lee.
83rd Foot—Capt R H Metcalfe.

General Officers Commanding Divisions and Districts will avail themselves of the services of these officers for duty with invalids and time expired men proceeding to the port of embarkation.

With reference to G O C No 293 of 28th June 1876, Surgeon Major T K Birnie on his return from leave of absence will resume medical charge of the 66th Regt.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Surg-Genl Loglie, CB, is directed to proceed to England, on being relieved by Surg-Genl Stewart.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Lieut G E Rogers, to Bombay, from date of departure, for thirty days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.
Royal Artly—Veterinary Surgn G D Whitfield (11th Bde), from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, 14th September 1876.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Australia for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Asst Commissary and Hony Lt G R Tofft, Barrack Dept.

In continuation of G O No 491, 22nd July 1876, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 22, dated 10th Jany 1876:—

Col E O Marston, S C, Ordinary Pension £456 5, Capitalized Value 1, Annuity £3,742, date of retirement 9th Sept 1876, to be paid in England.

Conductor A Buchanan, of the P W Dept, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Australia, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, granted by G G O N 572, of the 6th inst, to Maj J B Fenwick, S C, Dep Asst Commissary Genl, 1st cl sc, is under Rule 14, Clause 1, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following reversions in the Ordnance Dept are ordered, consequent on the return from furlough to Europe on the 30th Aug 1876 of Conductor Henry Dunsford:—

Actg Conductor James Lucas to revert to Sub Conductor, and Actg Sub Conductor Charles William Salter to Mazagon Sect.

Maj G R Goodfellow, S C, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Oct next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

The undermentioned Officers and Warranted Officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—

Conductor T Courtenay, Lt-Col M Boyd, Lt-Col J Bonus, Lt-J Grant, Lt Col T M Baumgartner, Lt-Col J H P Malcolmson, Lt-Col C E Hutchinson, Asst Apothecary W R Scroggie.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lt-Col J Bonus, twenty-seven days, P A, Lt A Davidson, three months and twenty-one days, P A, Capt M M Carpendale, four months, S C, Maj G G H Fulton, three months, S C, Lt Col F Swanson, three months, S C, and Maj A Wake, two months, S C.

In continuation of G O No 576, of 11th Sept 1876, the undermentioned Officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 22, dated 10th Jan 1876:—

Col C W Walker, S C, Ordinary Pension, £456-5s, Annuity, £595-3s, date of retirement, 11th Sept 1876, to be paid in England.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt W P Kennedy, Actg Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed sixty days privilege leave with effect from the 18th Aug 1876.

Capt W A Salmon, Actg First Asst Political Agent Kattywar, and Mr R T Candy, Actg Judicial Asst, Kattywar, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Political Agent in charge Rajkot on the 1st inst, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ranji Laxman, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Bhiwandi at Wurungaon in the District of Khandesh, was in charge of the current duties of that Court for the period from 29th to 29th Feb 1876, and from 24th May to 4th June 1876, both days inclusive in each term, in addition to his own duties.

Mr M B Baker held daily over charge of the Offices of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst Acent for Sirdars in the Deccan on 31st Aug 1876, after office hours.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M High Court of Judicature has granted Mr W Adams, First Duty Registrar of the High Court, Clerk to the Hon the Chief Justice, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, leave of absence for three months.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Hon the Chief Justice:—

Mr F H Britto to act for Mr Adams during his absence, or until further orders.

Mr J W Flanagan to act for Mr Britto as Head Asst to the Prothonotary, of the High Court, and to be a Commissioner for taking Affidavits, substantive, "pro tem," during the above period, or until further orders.

The above-named gentlemen delivered over and received charge of their respective offices on the 6th inst. after office hours.

Under the provisions of Sct 47 of Bombay Act II of 1874, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Messrs. Sadashi va Narayan B ipatki and Abdul Kadar walad Mirza Jan to be visitors of the Yerrowdee Jail at Poona, in the Poona District, vice Messrs Dickinson and Balaji Atmji, deceased.

Mr M B Baker received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 6th inst, before the office hours.

Baron A J Deh Larpent, Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for eleven months and twenty-five days.

For the Notification at page 517 of the "Government Gazett" of 7th inst investing Rao Saheb Nagarda, Narotamdas Nanavati, Munsif of Dohad, and Rao Saheb Harisnkram Manekram Mehta, Munsif of Godhra as with the Jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50, read as follows:—

"H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotumdas Nanavati, Munsif of Dohad, and Rao Saheb Harisnkram Mehta, Munsif of Godhra, in the Panch Mahals, within the local limits of their ordinary jurisdictions, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rupees 50."

Mr W R Hamilton to be Railway Mag on the G I P Railway Line from Bhusawal to Kasara, and Asst Mag at Deolali.

Mr Hamilton is invested with the powers of a Mag of the first class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, within the limits of the Mily Cant of Deolali, and in the Panwa, Nasik, and Khandesh Dists.

Asan Mavabhoy Pirbhoy, Probationary Mahalkari of Jhalad, in the Dist of Panch Mahals, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class in the Dist of Panch Mahals under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-four days, from the 19th inst, granted to Mr F L Charles, Actg Second Asst Collr, Nasik, Govt Notification dated the 22nd ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Framji Nasarwanji, Honr Deputy Collr, Ahmednagar, to be Honr Deputy Collr of Nasik.

Mr C E G Crawford, on being relieved of his duties as Actg Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to revert to his substantive appointment of Supernumerary Asst Collr of Ahmedabad.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon and Apothecary R Crawford is sanctioned to be appointed and received medical charge of the Civil Station of Yingorla, before office hours on the 2nd Sept 1876.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Beauquest, Collr and Mag of the Dist of Sholapur, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lt M H G Goldie, RE, is appointed to act as Ex Engr Ahmeda ad, during the absence of Capt Cruickshank, R E, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gokuldas K Parekh, Dep'y Educational Inspr Gujarati Schools, Bombay, has been granted five months' leave of absence from the 25th ultimo.

Mr E Giles, Actg Educational Inspr, N E Division, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni was in charge of the Office of the Educational Inspector N E Division, from the 7th to the 27th ultimo.

Asst Surgeon Khaikharu Rustomjee Vicaji resumed charge of his duties as Teacher of Chemistry and Medl Jurisprudence to the Gujarati Class of the Grant Medl College on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
Mr. Wordsworth's Argument.
The New Sultan of Turkey.
The European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
The Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.
The Viceroy's Tour.
Official News Report from Aden.
Russian Railway.
Fall of Rain in Bombay.
Vandalism among the Mahomedan Buildings in the Punjab.
A Suggestive Spectacle in Hydrabad.
The Surprising Result of Calcutta Municipal Elections—Exclusion of Europeans.
The Forthcoming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi—the Native Agitation Against it.
Public Opinion in Bombay.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
Great Floods in the Cantonments of Kamptee.
The Floods on the Tapti.
The Accident to the Nerbudda Bridge.
The Poona Race Meeting.
Professor Wordsworth's Defence Against His Assailants.
Professor Wordsworth's Lecture on Men and Religion.
Christian Missions.
Mr. Wordsworth's Cast-off Creed.
Is Christianity in India or Elsewhere a Divided and Decaying Creed?
Christianity and Philosophers—II—III—" Transcendent Postulates."
Mr. Wordsworth and his Critics.
Jehovah in the Burmese Market.
The Bravo Enquiry.
Sale of the Effects of the Late "Indian Statesman."
The Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.
Rifle Shooting at Deolalee.
Polo Match—Bombay vs. Poona.
Assault and Robbery on two Europeans.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Madras.
Burmah.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
Perpetuity Chatter from Agra.
Cabul Notices.
Ludakh News.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Ahmedabad.
Surat.
Thayetmyo (British Burma.)
Lahore.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
Cholera in India.
Prison Dietary in India.
Changes in Military Tactics.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Civil Service Commanders-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

POONA RACES.

POONA, 14TH SEPT.

A MATCH.

Gazelle	1
Time—2m. 59s.	

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Revenge	1
Clemence	2
Time—3m. 24s.	

POONA STAKES.

Syrian	1
Petrel	2
Time—2m. 59s.	

MAITLAND CUP.

Kingcraft	1

HOMEBRED STAKES.

Miss Robinhood	1
Criterion	2
Kitano	3
Ariel	4
Time—2m. 34s.	

Weather fine and good afternoon's sport and a large field. Revenge's victory an easy one.

LAHORE NEWS.

LAHORE, 14TH SEPT.

The Yarkand Envoy passed through this to-day, *en route* to Simla.

It is rumoured that three European soldiers have been carried off from Cherat by Afreedees, who demand a ransom of Rs. 30,000, threatening murder in the case of refusal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIMLA NEWS.

SIMLA, 14TH SEPT.

The Fine Arts Exhibition will open here on the 20th instant.

The Maharaja of Puttialla and his younger brother are both suffering from whooping-cough. They are attended by Surgeon Major Clarke. The Maharaja is a very delicate child, and his case is causing anxiety.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 14TH SEPT.

The Legislative Council met this morning. The Sind Jagirdars' and Zemindars' Relief Bill and the Bombay Municipal Debentures Bill passed. Mr. Clark introduced the Railway Bill which was referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Hobhouse postponed the Select Committee's report on the Civil Judicature Procedure Bill and introduced the Straits Settlement Emigration Bill which was also referred to a Select Committee. Mr. Arbuthnot obtained leave to introduce a bill to enhance the dues leviable on vessels entering Madras port. A Bill was also introduced in connection with the harbour works now constructing in Madras. The Council adjourned for a week.

DONCASTER RACES.

RESULT OF THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

Petrarch	1
Wild Tommy	2
Julius Cæsar	3

[This telegram was received too late for our first edition yesterday morning.]

REPULSE OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT.

The Turks in making an attempt to cross the Morava river attacked the Servians between Deligrad and Alexinatz. They were, however, repulsed.

ARREST OF LEADERS OF THE ATROCITIES.

Several leaders of the atrocities in Bulgaria have been arrested and sent to Stamboul for trial.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 13TH SEPT.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.'s s.s. Tanjore, with the outward London Mails of 1st inst., left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this evening.

The same Company's s.s. Nizam, for Galle and Calcutta, left one hour later.

LONDON, 13TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4¾d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 95⅝

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106¼

Bar Silver 51½

The sum of £539,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Herald.

LINE REPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right. to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S. W. 4, thermometer 81, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 3 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-30 A.M.—Weather fair, wind E. S., thermometer 81·78. Fall of rain 9 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind W. thermometer 94, barometer 29·83 nil.

VENGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. thermometer 85. Fall of rain 5 cents.

COLONEL LAW, President of the Rajasthanik Court, has left Rajkote for Poona, whence he will proceed to Simla to confer, it is said, with the Viceroy on some grave matters connected with his much-abused Court.

OF the silver bullion, value about eighteen lacs of rupees, announced for delivery at Calcutta some time ago, about rupees five lacs have already arrived at that port; the balance, it is stated, has been sent to Shanghai.

WE learn from the *Madras Mail* that the Madras Government have just received a telegram from the Secretary of State, to the effect that fifteen young officers are to be at once selected at Sandhurst for duty in that Presidency, and that twenty-five more will follow before Christmas.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* says that a revised edition of the code of regulations for the transport of troops by railway has been sanctioned, and will shortly be issued. A new edition of the native musketry regulations will also shortly be published, as the additions and alterations to the first edition are so many.

BEFORE the end of this month, Lord Carnarvon will be aware of the approaching vacancy in the Ceylon Governorship. Sir W. Gregory is, we learn from the *Ceylon Observer*, now known to have forwarded his resignation, and a request to be relieved early next year. Nothing, of course, is as yet known about his successor.

THE Director of Public Instruction having solicited assistance for the large English and Gujaratee Dictionary to be prepared by the Rev. R. Montgomery of Surat, and Mr. A. S. Desai, M.A., LL.B., of the Bombay University, some of the principal States of Kattywar, we are glad to say, have liberally come forward to help the undertaking by subscribing among themselves a decent sum of Rs. 3,840.

THERE is a rumour in the N. W. Provinces that the Lieutenant-Governor intends to make important reductions in the Educational Department of those Provinces, to the extent of reducing all the colleges except the one at Allahabad. These anticipated reductions are to be made in consequence of the financial resolution of the Government of India which seems to have quite alarmed the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Sumatra, which sails to-day with the English Mails, takes out in addition to the quantity already stated, two boxes sovereigns, valued at Rs. 1,21,000, for London, despatched by Messrs. Forbes and Co., six boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 30,000, for Alexandria, despatched by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and also three boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 7,500, for Suez. The total shipped by this steamer amount to Rs. 6,97,500.

WITH regard to the apprehension of criminals the following arrangements have been agreed upon by Kutch and the States of Kattywar. If the pursuing police capture the criminal in a foreign State then—

1. If the criminal is a ryot of the State to which the pursuing police belong, the police shall take him away with them at once, after informing the nearest magisterial authority of the State in which the capture is made.

2. If the criminal is a ryot of any other Stat, hen the police who captured him shall hand him over with the stolen property to the nearest authority of the State in which he was captured, and shall then apply for his surrender through the proper official channel.

THE *Rock*, one of the organs of the Evangelical party in the Church, noticing a paragraph in our Overland Summary of the 14th July last, in which we described the proceedings at the installation of the Bishop and the ceremonies observed by His Lordship at the Cathedral services and at the consecration of a portion of the cemetery at Sewree, makes the following remarks:—"All this is most pitiful! We are sorry to find the crozier and the Popish style of blessing (*i. e.*, with two fingers turned down) introduced into India; but, alas! we have seen both of them here. Not so the mitre, *except in heraldry* and on the pates of Dr. Manning and other Catholic bishops."

BISHOP MEURIN'S ultimatum to Bishop Mellus was, according to the *Cochin Argus*, delivered to Bishop Mellus on Sunday, the 3rd instant, by the Reverend Fathers Emanuel Nidiry and the Vicar of Olloor. Of this document, which, we believe, owes its importance to the fact that a criminal charge of forgery is threatened to be brought in the Police Court of Cochin against Bishop Mellus, the devoted Cochin paper adds:—"By a combination of circumstances, it so happened that the whole of Trichoor, in a manner, witnessed the delivery of the letter in question. Rumour has it, that, consequent thereupon, quite a scene ensued in the Church compound, particulars of which we may hereafter be in a position to give. No reply has been sent by Bishop Mellus."

THE *Civil* and *Military Gazette* makes the following correction and announcement:—"We are in a position to state, that the announcement made in the *Pioneer* of the 7th September, that the proposal lately made by us of protracting for reasons of economy and public utility, the stay at Simla for a further few weeks of the Government of India Secretariats, to enable its officers to enter an appearance at the approaching Durbar at Delhi, was somewhat premature as the question, so far as we have been enabled to learn, has not as yet been negatived. The proposal has however commended itself to the higher authorities as one having its advantages, as entailing less expense and greater convenience, and is, we believe, at the present time engaging the serious consideration of the Government of India. What the decision ultimately is likely to be, it is difficult for us to say, but of this fact we are assured, that the question up to the time of our going to press was not settled either one way or the other."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"Young Bengal" is apt to boast of its acquirements in the direction of European literature, and is especially proud of its skill and potency in drawing from "the well of English pure and undefiled." There can be no doubt that the Calcutta University annually bestows numerous B. A. and M. A. degrees upon Bengali students, who have a marvellous talent of repeating and adapting phrases from our most eloquent writers, whether in prose or verse, but especially in the latter; though, when they are called upon to arrange their own ideas in homely English, they utterly and entirely fail to write even common-sense. At this moment I have lying before me a letter addressed by an educated Bengali youth to a deputy-commissioner, asking for employment, with an evidently complacent faith in his peculiar qualifications for serving the Government. It runs as follows:—"I, the student entranse class of the ——school, undersigned, most respectfully beg to offer myself a Candidate for a Service under your Mortified feeling which I have a clear hope, and entirely out of secret errors in my mind, will not fail to enlist my name. It will not be out of its place to add here regarding my qualification that I appeared last year in the university examination. Let me Conclude, adding that if I be so fortunate as to have the post for I hope, I will not fail to give you very satisfaction in the faithful discharge of the duties that will confer upon me."

GERMAN home politics are not often brough into direct relation with English interests, but it seems probable that the approaching elections for the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Diets of the empire, will affect English commerce and industry very directly. A dangerous agitation has arisen against the free trade policy of the Government, particularly in the Rhenish Provinces and Westphalia, where the abolition of the duties on manufactured iron are loudly declaimed against by the industrial interests. It is urged, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, on behalf of the manufacturers that the removal of protection "menaces the iron industry of Germany with extinction," and a desperate effort will be made by the ironmasters to return a strong body of anti-free-trade members both to the Reichstag and the provincial Diets. In this attempt the ironmasters will be aided by other suffering interests, for though it is confessed that "depression obtains in every class and branch of business,' there is a vague notion that things may be made comfortable all round by the imposition of new protective duties. "All the great works" in the Prussian iron production "are obliged," we are told, "to reduce their staff," and "over 20,000 operatives connected with that particular trade are without employ" in Berlin alone. Yet the German Protectionists imagine that they can restore prosperity at a stroke by abandoning free trade, and that this can be done for the benefit of the ironmasters without injuring other industries, now depressed, which use manufactured iron in machinery or otherwise.

WE notice that Colonel E. C. Marston retired from the service on the 9th instant under the provisions of G. G. O., dated 10th January last. The gallant Colonel, who has been so long known in Sind, not only in active service there but as a great shikaree as well, left Sind in 1874 and was appointed Commandant of the 13th N. I. at Maligaum which he held up to the date of his retirement. He served with the Field Force sent against the Raja of Sattara in 1839; on Field Service with the 25th Regiment N. I. at Dadur and proceeded to Quetta through the Bolan Pass in 1841; accompanied the force proceeding to the relief of Khandahar under General Sir R. England, G.C.B., and was present at the second engagement at Hykulzie in 1842; present at the battle of Meannee in 1843, at which he saved the life of General Sir Charles Napier by cutting down three of the enemy, one being his immediate assailant (presented by Sir Charles Napier with a sword in acknowledgment of this service and was mentioned in despatches), present at the battle of Hyderabad in 1843; as Staff Officer to the 1st Brigade, and was afterwards present at the surrender of the fortress of Oomercote (medal for Meeanee and Hyderabad and Brevet Major); whilst at the head of the Sind police in 1855 was wounded in an encounter with a gang of Affghan robbers, cutting down and capturing two of them (received the thanks of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors and the Bombay Government); received the thanks of Government for the good conduct and service rendered by the Sind police under his command during the mutinies of native troops at Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor in 1857.

A CASE of considerable interest to the Shravak community of Bombay was disposed of by Mr. Justice Green at the High Court yesterday. It was an action brought by Mooniraj Maharaj Charitta, a gooroo or spiritual teacher of the Jain sect, to recover Rs. 15,000 as damages for certain trespasses alleged to have been committed, in his temple situated at Bhooleshwur, by Vamalchund Purtablal and other managers of the Jain dhurmsalla situated near the Pinjrapole. The premises in fact are attached to and form a portion of the charitable property known as the Pinjrapole, of which the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy was also a trustee. The plaintiff alleged that he had built on the premises a religious temple, where he has been in the habit of preaching philosophy to the followers of the Jain religion. His Lordship upon the evidence found that the property was given in charity by Motichund Amichund for the use of travelling members of the Shravak community and as a place for the performance of the religious rites, feasts, and ceremonies of that body; and that it was the feasters who were in the right place there, and not the plaintiff and the images he had set up without a right or title. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had no right of ownership or permanent residence in the dhurmsalla, that he had been for some years past in possession against the will of the trustees and managers, and had interfered with the uses to which the place had been devoted. He had caused to be built a temple on the premises and had placed certain images there, but without any right or title in that behalf. The suit was therefore dismissed with costs.

ONE of the Paris correspondents of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes to that paper:—"The quarrel which is going on in the press with regard to the Bayreuth Festival is by no means a creditable one. The enemies of Herr Wagner revile him in the foulest language and say that the Paris journals, including the *Temps*, the *Libertié*, and others, which have sent representatives to Bayreuth, deserve to be excluded from every patriotic household. M. Edmond About, of all others, who ought to be most lenient towards those who have more than once changed their political creed, accuses Herr Wagner of having been converted and re-perverted; says that he is not grateful for the crusts which he once picked up in the gutters of the Paris streets, and that his so-called music can only be appreciated by persons with abnormally long ears. It is quite true that Wagner has written some very satirical things of France, and that, considering he had been well received by at least one section of the musical critics in Paris, and had lived there many years when exiled from his own country, it would have been in better taste if he had not done so; but this does not justify the coarse language in which M. About indulges. M. Rochefort is, for once, well inspired when he urges in *Les Droits de l'Homme*, in opposition to his Radical confreres of the *Rappel*] and the *Republique Francais*, that art knows no nationality, and that whatever offences Wagner may have himself committed against good taste, it is no reason why the Paris press should follow his example. Moreover, as M. St. Genest points out with great truth, Wagner himself has not said nearly such hard things of the French as MM. Erckmann and Chatrian, the Alsatian writers, whose works are looked upon as models of patriotism. One of these works has been "adapted" for the stage, and will be produced very shortly amid the enthusiastic applause of the very people who would, to use their own expression, 'leave Wagner to bray to his Germans.'"

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on tour on the 10th October, visiting Cashmeer, the North-West Frontier, Sind, and Bombay, and returning to Delhi in time for the Imperial Assemblage to be held there on the 1st January 1877.

The following programme will be adhered to as closely as circumstances admit:—

Leave Simla	...	October 10th.
Reach Dhurmsur	...	,, 10th.
,, Umballa	...	,, 11th.
,, Wazirabad	...	,, 12th.
(Stopping at Lahore only to change carriages.)		
,, Jammoo	...	October 13th.
(Midday halt at Sialkot.)		

At Jammoo His Excellency will be received by His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmeer and will halt for two days.

Leave Jammoo	...	October 16th.
And proceed by easy marches to Islamabad, and thence by water to Srinagar.		
Reaching Srinagar	...	October 27th.
Remain at Srinagar	October	28—November 1st.
Leave Srinagar	...	,, 2nd.
Reach Murree	...	,, 15th.
,, Rawalpindi	...	,, 16th.
,, Attock	...	,, 17th.
,, Peshawar	...	,, 18th.

At Peshawar His Excellency will remain five days.

Leave Peshawar	...	November 24th.
Reach Rawalpindi	...	,, 24th.
,, Jhelum	...	,, 25th.
Halt one day at Jhelum	...	,, 26th.
To Lahore	...	,, 27th.
Halt two days at Lahore	...	,, 28th-29th.
To Mooltap	...	,, 30th.
Halt one day at Mooltan	...	December 1st.
To Bahawalpur	...	,, 2nd.

From Bahawalpur His Excellency will proceed in the Nawab of Bahawalpur's steamer, the Ravi, down the Sutlej and Indus to Cashmeer in Sind.

Reach Cashmeer	...	December 4th.
,, Jacobabad	...	,, 6th.
Halt one day at Jacobabad	...	,, 7th.
To Sukkur	...	,, 8th.
Thence by steamer down the Indus, reaching Hyderabad	...	,, 10th.
And Kurrachee	...	,, 11th.
Remain two days at Kurrachee	...	,, 12th-13th.
Sail for Bombay in Her Majesty's steamer Dalhousie	...	,, 14th.
Reach Bombay	...	,, 16th.

At Bombay His Excellency will remain four days, leaving on the 21st, and make his entry into Delhi on the 23rd December.

The Viceregal Party will consist of—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton.
Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency.
Two Aides-de-Camp.
Medical Officers in attendance.

At Umballa His Excellency will be joined by Mr. Thornton, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and at Rawalpindi by Colonel Johnson, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, who will accompany His Excellency throughout his tour.

Major P. D. Henderson, C.S.I., Officer on special duty in Cashmeer, and Colonel Miller, Inspector-General of Police for the Punjab, will meet His Excellency at Sialkot, and accompany him to Murree and Mooltan respectively.

His Excellency will be met at Peshawar and Lahore (November 27th) by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; at Bahawalpur by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur; and at Cashmeer by the Commissioner in Sind, and the Commissioner in political charge of the Upper Sind Frontier District.

His Excellency will hold levees at Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Lahore, Mooltan, Jacobabad, Kurrachee, and Bombay.

When travelling by rail, His Excellency will be met at intermediate stations, where halts of 15 minutes and upwards are made, by one Civil and (if a Military Station) by one Military Officer only, who will report themselves to the Military Secretary. At minor halting places no Officers will attend. At terminal stations His Excellency will be received by the principal Civil and Military Officials, and with the usual compliments, unless special orders are issued. This does not affect the existing orders about Commissioners, or Deputy Commissioners, meeting the Viceroy, and the latter escorting him through their Divisions or Districts.

The same will apply, as a rule, to travelling by road, except where His Excellency may notify his desire to meet the principal Officers at any halting-place, or to be otherwise received.

Local authorities will place themselves in communication with the Railway Officials, and learn through them the time of arrival of the Vicergal Train.

The following arrangements are to be made by the Military authorities for escorts, guards of honour, salutes, &c.:—

An escort of 12 sowars will accompany the Viceroy's carriage between Wazirabad and Jammoo, and between Rawalpindi, Peshawar, and Jhelum.

On approaching military stations His Excellency will be met and escorted by a Troop of Cavalry.

Royal Salutes will be fired at all stations where artillery is quartered on His Excellency's arrival and departure.

Guards of Honour with Band and Colours will also be in attendance on these occasions.

An Officer's Guard will be mounted at the house were His Excellency takes up his residence.

Four mounted Sowars and six Native Infantry orderlies will be in attendance to act as orderlies, and report themselves to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting.

By Command,
G. POMEROY COLLEY, Col.,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Simla, Sept. 1st, 1876.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prevents it falling off or turning grey and eradicates scurf, dandriff, &c. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates all spots, freckles and cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautifully clear and delicate complexion. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and perfumers and stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid cheap spurious imitations. Bombay wholesale and retail Agents, TARACHAND and COMPANY, Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

THE FAIR AT BANDORA.

(BY A PERIPATETIC CORRESPONDENT.)

"ONE might fancy we were going to a fair," said a young lady; "Or to the races," suggested a young gentleman. The speakers were two of a party of four who were driving to Bandora in a wagonette on Sunday morning last. We had just passed through the beautiful Mahim Woods; and the remarks were induced by the unwonted scene presented by the road, of vehicles and foot-passengers bearing unmistakable signs of being out for a holiday. As regards the vehicles, I, of course, refer to the persons inside or outside them as the case might be; and as for the horses, though some special occasion may possibly induce them to think at the start that they are out for a holiday themselves, I am afraid that they soon find out their mistake. Many of the conveyances, too, were drawn by bullocks, which animals always seem to do their work by a series of struggles, and find the light hearts of the people they draw no compensation for their heavy bodies. The occupants of the bullock-gharries are natives as you may suppose—Hindus rather than Mahomedans. Those in or on the other vehicles are Portuguese, with a slight sprinkling of English, and these confined principally to a few persons known more or less to our party.

The most notable of the travellers—those who gave the character to the scene—were the Portuguese pedestrians. The Portuguese ought to be used to holidays, for they so mingle them with their working days that a superficial observer might be excused for not knowing one from the other. I suppose that a Portuguese working day is equivalent to the holiday of any other class of the community; but a real privileged holiday—not one taken in disguise—is no less enjoyed by the mixed but interesting nation that in this country has Goa for its capital. It was pretty to see the Portuguese wending their way towards Bandora on Sunday. Except those who were too much dressed to think of anything but their clothes, they were all on one broad grin. The superb people were certainly a study. In regard to orthodoxy of costume they out-Europed the Europeans. Not one was seen in such an aberration as a "summer suit"—all alike and easy to wear. Frock coats, or at least morning coats equally constraining, were the order of the day; and the rest of their costume was—or was intended to be—equally conventional. Above all—literally as well as figuratively—was the chimney-pot hat: seldom allowed the laxity of being white, but mostly of immaculate black, and worn rather as a trophy of social triumph than as an appendage to the head intended to fulfil the purpose of a mere hat. The cravats of these gentlemen were evidently intended to do all honour to the country of Camoëns. But it would be with a painful sense of inadequacy that I could attempt to describe them; and the same remark must apply to many wonderful waistcoats that I watched in the crowd.

Thus much for the conventional people—those whose clothes forbade indulgence in their proper characteristics. A larger and more miscellaneous assemblage of the general mass connected with the country of Camoëns claimed our attention. These people would probably have been puzzled to tell you anything about Portugal: they had probably never heard even of the Tagus and the golden tribute that it traditionally pays to the See. But they amused us far more than their "stuck up" brethren, for the reason, I suppose, that they the more amused themselves. What they meant by those little cylinder hats—made of paper or white calico, without brims or even, I think, crowns—would be difficult to guess. But things even so insignificant as paper or calico hats seldom exists without a reason; so I suppose these had as much meaning in them as most other matters.

The young lady did not speak without reason. We were going to a fair—the annual fair for which Bandora used to be more famous than it is. The guide, philosopher and friend of our party had withheld the fact in order to give us a pleasant surprise. As we approached our destination the crowds began to thicken, showing that many had made for the scene of festivity at a remarkably early hour. They consist of every class of the community—the Parsees being in the minority—and include women and children in at least as large proportion as the men. Some of the most conspicuous among them are the native Christians, clad from head to foot—the head covered but not the face—in a one long white garment completely concealing the figure, thus giving them the appearance of exaggerated Sisters of Charity, with a strong dash of the convential ghost. According to native custom they wear as much jewellery as they can command or carry; their necks and arms—which they take care to make occasionally visible—being in many cases over-loaded with massive ornaments of gold as well as of silver; and to this may be attributed the peculiar air of cheerfulness for which these ladies are remarkable. The natives are of all classes except apparently the higher; nor can it be said that the Portuguese include many of an appearance indicative of a position much above that of your butler. One or two ladies, I notice, wore black lace mantillas and coloured gloves—these appear to be the Lady Bountifuls of the place, and are evidently expected to buy a great deal.

And there is certainly a great deal to buy—such as it is. The stalls are arranged on either side of a long avenue leading downward from the Church—the descent being facilitated by little flights of three or four steps at regular intervals. The said stalls completely occupy both sides of the way, and form a regular street. The wares for sale include something of everything—except anything that a full grown person inclining to sanity could possibly require. Dolls are prominent objects in this miscellaneous market. They are of all sizes, from that of a small baby to that of a large shrimp—the latter being of China ware, and never intended to be dressed—of a kind indeed that may be seen at most establishments for the sale of rubbish in Europe. The same may be said of much of the jewellery of which there is a great display. Native bangles and things of the kind are in considerable force, but the rings and brooches and necklaces have an appearance strongly suggestive of Birmingham, whence, indeed, I believe they come. Considered as gold and precious stones they are sold at unblushingly cheap rates; and I should say that for about seven and six pence you might make yourself dazzling to all beholders.

It would be difficult to say what you might not buy at this wonderful emporium. I said there were no useful things. Perhaps I should except pieces of Tanna and other cloth, and scarves of Roman pattern, as well as some Chinese and Japanese goods—fans, tea-pots, diminutive cups, and the like. For the rest toys are in the ascendant—rattles, flags, kites, marbles, the dolls aforesaid, diminutive packs of cards, and all the rest of those incentives to pastime which seem common to children all over the world—who can procure them.

But after all the most interesting objects are the people; it being especially curious to observe the fine gradations from the Portuguese with his black chimney pot hat to the thoroughly native clad man or woman, who despite their Portuguese blood remain what they were. To the church it is observable all classes seem to repair alike. Service was proceeding when we arrived, and it was attended, I fancy, by many who make no pretence to being Christians—perhaps they mean to be so and are on their way to conversion. Now that the service is over, large crowds enter to see the interior and deposit offerings on the altar. For be it remembered that it is on behalf of the church that the fair is held, and many natives attach as much sanctity to the figure of the Virgin Mary which now graces its altar as the Portuguese Christians themselves. There is a legend which declares it to have returned miraculously after being thrown into the sea. This was long since, in the days of the Portuguese dominion; and since then pilgrimages have been regularly made to the church. The fair seems to be the only remains of the old custom, and this cannot be considered unprofitable to the church if it be true, as I heard on Sunday that the offerings deposited would realize upwards of five thousand rupees—after being duly touched by the sacred image. The offerings were of all kinds, and were indeed a motley collection. Among them I noticed many representations in wax of arms, hands, and feet, and even heads. These are deposited by those who are afflicted with ailments in the members represented, and through being touched by the image of the Virgin are supposed to work a cure. Such is the reputation of the sacred figure for working cures that natives as well as Portuguese freely seek this mode of alleviating their sufferings; and most certainly the church when I saw it was occupied by the most "mixed" assembly I ever saw in my life.

Outside the church, and throughout the fair, there was, I am bound to say, no association with any kind of solemnity. The fun "of the fair" seemed to be enjoyed by everybody for its own sake. There was a native band which discoursed more or less sweet music at intervals; and sitting somewhat apart, on the grass, I noticed a Mussulman exhibiting to an apparently credulous group of Hindus the mystery of the "three cards trick," upon an improvised card-table composed of a square of white calico spread upon the ground.

THE UTILITY OF "DEAD LEAVES."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should be thankful if you would kindly insert in your paper the accompanying remarks taken from the *Globe*. At the present time, however, when men's minds are distracted by considerations of "divided and decaying creeds," "transcendent postulates," and the like, I fear I shall obtain but very little sympathy in favour of the subject of "dead leaves" as a suitable manure for this country. It cannot be doubted that the soil of India is far less fertile than it once was, and it cannot be doubted that the tree property throughout the land is most lamentably decreased; and that therefore there is far less vegetable manure available for cultivation. "On several occasions," says the *Globe*, "we have directed attention to the fact that in removing the dead leaves from the soil beneath the trees that have shed them a most important provision of Nature for giving nutriment to the soil is taken away. Hardwicke's 'Science Gossip' this month refers to this especially, in reference to the miserable condition of some of the trees in Hyde Park. For the preservation of trees growing in such soil as theirs, says this authority, calcareous salts are specially needed, and that is precisely what the trees have been systematically deprived of by the removal of their dead leaves from around their roots. The trees in Hyde Park and Kensington-Gardens show signs of decay just as beasts would pine and waste away if their natural food were taken from them. Rare and deep soils," adds this authority, "*may* afford *for a long time* a sufficiency of the salts necessary for healthy growth without the renewal it would derive from 'dead leaves,' but this is not the case with poor shallow soils. The quantity of saline matter appropriated by a single tree and appearing in it as microscopic crystals is said to be prodigious, and it is affirmed that had the old forests been always cleared of fallen leaves there must long ago have been a decay of their grand luxuriance of vegetation. Every gardener knows the value of leaf manure and is careful to mix a due proportion of it in the soil." With this practical recognition of the value of "dead leaves" as a manure it surely is unwise to thwart nature in the provision she makes for a bountiful supply of it around the larger creations of the vegetable world.

DRUS.

Poona, Sept. 13.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

UP TO 6TH SEPTEMBER 1876.

THERE has been a copious fall of rain in the interior and throughout Yemen during the past month.

There have been changes in the personal of the Yeman Wilayet, the Shaiks of Saada have petitioned the Governor General for a garrison to occupy their district; the matter has been referred to Constantinople.

The dint for water at Hodeida has been completed, and was opened on the 5th ultimo. The dint at Berbera from Dabur was also completed on the 18th August.

It is reported that there is an intention of incorporating with the boundary of Yemen, the provinces of Nejed and the Fejez.

Subscription list in aid of the war have been opened in Yemen.

Some members of the Subaiha tribe have been plundering and levying blackmail on the roads lately.

The Portuguese sloop of war Miadello arrived on the 28th ultimo bound for Mozambique and the German gunboat Nantitus for China arrived on the 20th idem.

G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Resident, Aden.

BOMBAY.

THE RAINFALL AT TULSI.—Total rainfall at Tulsi during the week ending Saturday, 9th September, was 59 inches 44 cents. at the hill and 72 inches 30 cents. in the valley. In the corresponding week last year up to date it was 82 inches 99 cents. at the hill and 82 inches 96 cents. in the valley.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 3,323. Of these 913 were new admissions, consisting of 286 Hindoos, 499 Mussulmans, 108 Parsees, 18 Christians, and 2 of other castes, the average daily attendance being 107·19.

MR. WILLIAM MOYLAN'S CASE.—It is reported that counsel have privately arranged to bring the trial of Mr. Rustomjee Pestonjee Billimoria at the Sessions on a charge of defamation on Wednesday, the 20th inst., which happens to be the Parsee New Year's day. The report has caused a feeling of much uneasiness, for the defendant and nearly all the witnesses in the case are Parsees.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan, named Amzadkhan Kallakhan, was fined Rs. 50, or in default of payment to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month, sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for committing an assault against the person of Ismail Khateer, on the 21st ultimo. The complainant was laid up in the J. J. Hospital from the effects of the assault up to yesterday from a fracture to his left arm.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 4th September 1876 was Rs. 35,33,511; add silver received during the week Rs. 2,47,963. The sum of Rs. 4,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 33,81,474. There is in addition Rs. 12,80,000 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 12th inst., was 346, being 4 less than in the preceding week, 40 more than the total of the week ending 14th September 1875, and 19 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 348 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 26·54.

A LUCKY CONTRACT.—We understand that Mr. Tharia Topan, of Zanzibar, who has been called by American journals, the Merchant Prince of Zanzibar, and who some time ago accompanied His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar to London and Paris, has succeeded in obtaining the Farm of the customs of Zanzibar for five years, commencing from 1st Naoroj, corresponding with 21st August, 1876. This Farm has been in the hands of the firm of Jairam Shewjee for the last forty-five years.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A WOT-driver, named Gunnoo Coosins, was yesterday fined Rs. 2, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of a native police constable.—At the Fort Police Court two hawkers, named Vittoo Rama and Rama Vittoo, were yesterday fined Re. 1 and Rs. 2 respectively, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for hawking a batch of six fowls each for sale fastened and suspended by the legs. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BENEVOLENT LIBRARY.—The 24th annual general meeting of the Bombay Benevolent Library took place on Saturday last, the 9th instant, in the rooms of the institution, at 5-30 P.M. Among those present were the following:—Rao Nana Morobs, J. P., Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, Mr. Bhaskerao Balcrustnajee, and some others. The secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee, read the report. The expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 500, the income Rs. 350, thus causing an annual deficit of Rs. 150, which, it is hoped, will be made up by the charitably disposed public. The number of paying subscribers are about 70, but the library being a benevolent one in name and in aim, many poor persons take advantage of it gratis. Subscriptions, donations, and books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., would be opportune and just in time to avoid the sad fate impending over the institution, and would be thankfully received.

DACOITY.—Captain Daniell is still employed in tracing the remaining members of the gangs of dacoits that have been so active in looting the quiet villagers in different parts of the Deccan and Konkan. We hear that he is about to leave for the Tanna districts in pursuance of his special commission from Government to bring to book the marauders who are still at large. We shall doubtless ere long receive tidings of Captain Daniell's further success.—*Deccan Herald*, Sept. 13.

POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.—The Post Office theft cases are now being inquired into at the Railway Magistrate's office; Mr. Turton Smith is prosecuting on behalf of Government. The evidence in these cases have been taken on Monday and yesterday during the whole of these days until 5 P.M. There is a great deal of work to be got over yet. Mr. Turton Smith is well acquainted with the cases, as the prisoners are two of a gang who were prosecuted two years ago by him. These two escaped at the time, but have since been arrested.—*Id.*

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.—The opening of the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition for the current year is fixed for the 18th instant and we hope that the occasion will not show a marked falling off from its predecessors. The articles for exhibition have already arrived, and have been neatly and tastefully classified and arranged. We understand that the judges appointed to award the numerous prizes to the successful competitors have already entered upon their duties, so that we shall be able to publish the names of the fortunate exhibitors prelusive to the opening of the Exhibition.—*Poona Observer*.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, Captain J. C. Almond, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr W Arnold Smith — Captain H G Waterfield.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J F Schenck — Lieut-Col W Tweedie.

FOR VENICE.

Mr G W Atkins — Surg-Genl and Mrs Balfour and infant.

FOR ADEN—Mr James Ballie.

GYMKHANA.

THE PIGEON-SHOOTING CLUB.

THE first meeting of the season came off on Tuesday afternoon at Colaba. We regret to have to report a comparatively scanty attendance of members, and the sweeps in consequence were not of so much interest as they would otherwise have been. On the next occasion we shall hope for a much better attendance. Considering the number of sportsmen of which Bombay can boast, we must express our disappointment that more did not turn up to displace their "valours." Five sweeps were shot off, of which Barton won two, Cartwright two, and Oliver one. The shooting on an average was good, Cartwright and Barton especially firing steadily and well. Baker apparently was not quite up to his usual form. On the whole the meeting may be regarded as a satisfactory one, and with a more favourable attendance of members, we see no reason why pigeon shooting should not take its place with the other Gymkhana sports as a popular and successful institution.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.

THE DECCAN FLOWER SHOW, 1876.

The opening of the Deccan Flower Show of 1876 yesterday evening was a great success, and the character of the Exhibition was, in every respect, superior. The flowers, plants, and shrubs were more numerous, and of improved growth, and were most tastefully arranged and classified, and displayed to great advantage. Notwithstanding that the weather was cloudy, and we had some drizzling rain, the attendance was very large. Their Excellencies Sir Phillip Wodehouse, and Sir Charles Staveley, and Lord Mark Kerr, the Major General Commanding the Poona Division of the Army, were amongst the company, which was composed of the members of the Military and Civil Services, and their ladies, who promenaded about the grounds till a late hour in the evening. This Annual Exhibition may be fairly characterized as the "Flower Show of the Deccan," "the wind and rain beat the monsoon months," "the costly of flowers may be purchased with which beauty decks her waving ringlets, as she shoots the arrows of love from her eyes, regardless on whom they may alight." Here we observed some of the choicest treasures of the Indian floral world; here were collected flowers of all descriptions and hues from the conservatory, and the humble cottage gardens; here were found the first off-prings of spring; the snow drops that comes "like an unbidden guest," violets and primroses dalies and clustering roses. We were in quiet a little world of flowers last evening, and there must have been many a sad, and many a pleasing thought awakened in the bosoms of some, who walked through the ranks of flowers, tastefully arranged in tents.

We regret that we are unable to publish a correct list of the successful exhibitors to-day, as we were informed that some of the prizes were not decided upon; but we hope to do so in our next issue.

Captain G. Cousmaker, the Honorary Secretary, certainly deserves prominent mention, and great credit for his indefatigable exertions in the promotion of this display, which is universally regarded as "a move in the right direction," and the interest it has excited is numerically attested by the fact that a large number of persons have already visited the Exhibition since yesterday.—*Poona Observer*, September 14.

THE DECCAN DOG SHOW.

The spacious compound of the Council Hall last evening was the scene of a very interesting Show, in connection with our Annual Horticultural and Floricultural Exhibition. We allude to the Dog Show, which exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine among the visitors. It was about five o'clock when their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief arrived, and there was a great number of ladies and gentleman, who were apparently quite pleased with the specimens of the canine breed exhibited. We must not omit to mention that there was also a goodly number of the native gentry.—Parsees and Mahomedans present, and that the police arrangements under the direction of Mr. David Smith, the Chief Constable of the Cantonment Police, were excellent. It should be added that great credit is due to R. G. Oxenham Esquire, the Honorary Secretary, for his very great attention, and the capital arrangements made by him, by which the Deccan Dog Show of 1876 was a great success.

The following is the list showing the names of the successful Exhibitors to whom prizes have been awarded, and those who have been both highly commended and commended

Owners.	Dogs.
H. E. Sir C. Staveley	K. C. B .. Norf-lk Spaniel, *Drake*, Prize.
Captain Cautley	...Spaniel...*Toby*, Highly commended.
Lt.-Col. Keays	...Irish Water Spaniel, *Napoleon*, Prize.
E. L. Elliot, Esq.	...Bull terrier, brindie, *Juno* Prize.
" "	...Bull terrier, white, *Lion*, Prize.
Capt. W. R. L. Anderson.	Fox terrier *Spring*, Highly commended.
E. L. Elliot, Esq.	...Black and tan terrier *V*, Prize.
B. Genl. Burrows	...Greyhound, *Bigley*, Highly commended.
E. M. Walton, Esq.	...Italian, *Dick*, commended.
P. James-Tanson	...Staghound, *Pig*, Prize.
B. Genl. Burrows	...St. Bernard *Nig*, Prize.
A. O. LeMarchand, Esq...	Mastiff *Cæsar*. commended.
Capt. Becke	...Bull Mastiff, *Jack*, Prize.
Captain, Peat	...Keeper's dog, *Jacko* Cross between Mastiff and bloodhound, Highly commended.
	Post Entries.
Col. La Touche	...Japanese *Bobby*, Prize.
Mrs. Harris	...Skye Terrier, *Smut* Prize.
H. Holland, Esq.	...Grey Hound, *Rocket*, Highly commended.
Genl. Aitchesons	...Spaniel Pups, Highly commended.

—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 14.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1876.

STEWARDS.

H. H. THE MAHARAO RAJAH OF ULWUR.
MAHARAJAH KONWAR PURTAB SING.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Smith, Major C. K. Walker.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Clay. Major C. B. Sr. John.
Major J. G. Griffith. J. White, Esq.
Capt. L. Boldin. Capt. Ridgeway.
Capt. G. A. Lee. Lieut. H. M. McKenzie.
Lieut.-Col. F. S. Iredell.

Honorary Secretary—Major C. E. Stock.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY—7TH NOVEMBER.

First Race—"The Give and Take"—A Sweepstake of Rs. 10 each with Rs. 100 added from the fund—For all Ponies 13 2 and under; 13 hands to carry 10st, 2lbs added and 7lbs allowed for every half-inch over or under.—No penalties:—Country breds allowed 5lbs—Half mile.

Second Race—"The Rajpootana Derby"—Rs. 500 For Maiden Arabs Weight for age raised 1st. Horses that have never started allowed 1st. 3lbs. in addition to other allowances. Entrance—20th September, Rs. 15; 20th October, Rs. 30; 1st November, Rs. 50. When the Race will close, Rs. 30 for a start, two-thirds of which to go to the second horse. R C. Eight Horses to enter and four to start or only Rs. 400 will be given.

Third Race—The "Jodhpore Purse"—Presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore—For all horses, weight for age and class, raised 2st. Winners of any race, value Rs. 600 to carry 4lbs extra, of two or more such, or a race the value Rs. 1,000, 7lbs (over and above any other penalties.) Entrances—1st October, Rs. 30; 1st November, Rs. 75. With a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30 One-and-a-half mile.

Fourth Race—"The Bbinai Cup"—In specie, presented by Rajah Mungul Sing.—For Arabs and Country bred. Weight for age and class raised 1st; previous winners of the Cup to carry 7lbs extra in addition to other penalties. Entrances on the 1st November, Rs. 20, added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 15, two miles.

Fifth Race.—"The Hacks"—Rs. 150 for all Arabs and Country Bred. Weights for age and class raised 1st. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 400, the surplus, over will ng price, if any, to be divided between the second and third horses. Penalties and allowances as in rule 4. Entrance Rs. 15. Half-mile.

Sixth Race—"The Bardanbarra Cup"—Value Rs. 250, presented by Thakoo Ranjeet Singh—For colts four years old and under, bred in and the property of Landed Proprietors, or Native Gentlemen of the Ajmere District. Entrance Rs. 32. Half mile heats. Catch weights over 10st.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY—9TH NOVEMBER.

First Race—"The Jhallawar Purse"—Rs. 300 presented by H. H. the Mhraj Rana of Jhalawar—For all Arab and Country Bred Gallaways, weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 10st; 2lbs allowed for every inch under. Country Breds allowed 5lbs. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile.

Second Race—"The Ulwar Plate"—Value Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwur—For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weights for age and class raised 1st. Entrance and starting stake as in Derby. One and a quarter mile. Galloways allowed 7lbs. The winner of of the Derby to carry 5lbs extra in addition to other penalties.

Third Race—"The 'D. L. I.' Purse"—Value Rs. 500 added to a Sweepstake of 2 G. M. presented by the Officers 68th Light Infantry—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. Winners of the present or past season to carry 5lbs extra. One mile. Entrance on 1st November G. R. Professionals 3 lbs extra. Winners of the Meeting 3 lbs in addition.

Fourth Race—"The Nusseerabad Merchants Purse"—Rs. 300 presented by the Merchants of Nusseerabad. A burdle race for all horses the bona-fide property of residents of Ajmere and Nusserabad being of the Military Civil or Uncovenanted Services. Three quarter-mile over 6 flights of hurdles 1st G R. Entrance Rs. 15.

Fifth Race—"The Scurry"—Rs. 100. Winner to be put up to auction for Rs. 400 and the surplus, if any, divided as in the hacks. Catch weights over 10—7. G. R. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

Sixth Race—"The Kurwa Challenge Cup"—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 250, presented by Thakur Jeswunt Sing, for fillies 3 years old and under, bred in and the property of landed Proprietors or Native Gentlemen of the Ajmere District. Entrance Rs. 32. Half mile heats. Catch weights over 10st.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY—11TH NOVEMBER.

First Race—"The Railway Plate"—Handicap for all Galloways and Ponies that have started during the meeting added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 15. Forced for winners of Galloway and Pony Races at Rs. 15. Optional to Losers in those races at Rs. 10. Three quarter mile.

Second Race—"The Bhurtpore Purse"—Rs. 300 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Handicap for all Arabs and Country breds that have started during the meeting added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30. Forced entrance for winners of Rs. 200 added money, at Rs. 20 for each race won—Optional to Losers at Rs. 15—One and-a-half mile.

Third Race—"The Odeypore Purse,"—Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maha Rana of Odeypor —Handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting added to a star ing Sweepstake of Rs. 20 with a forced entrance for winners of Rs. 20 optional to losers at Rs. 15 R. C.

Fourth Race—"The Ajmere Plate"—Rs. 200 Handicap for all Arabs and Country Breds that have started, and not one during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 20 H. F.; with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 10.—One mile.

Fifth Race—"The Valuation Selling Stakes"—Of Rs. 150—For all Horses—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 10st.—7lbs added or allowed for every Rs. 100 more or less—No penalties or allowances of any kind. Entrance Rs. 15 Three-quarter mile.

Sixth Race—"The Sawur Challenge Cup"—Value Rs. 500. Presented by Thakur Madho Sing—For all Mares bred in Rajpootana and nominated by Chiefs, Landowners, and Native Gentlemen of the Province—Entrance Rs. 32. Weight for age raised 7lbs 1 Mile.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY.—14TH NOVEMBER.

Steeple-Chase Day (At Ajmere).

First Race—"The Bowlat Bagh Stakes"—Rs. 200—For Arabs and Country Breds—Winner to be sold for Rs. 500.—Arabs 10-7; Country Breds 11-7.—Entrance Rs. 15.—About one and a quarter mile.

Second Race—"The Rajpootana Grand National"—Rs. 500—For all horses. Weight for age and class raised two and a half stone.—Entrance Rs. 30. About two miles.—Four to start or only Rs. 350 will be given.

Third Race.—"The Give and Take"—Rs. 200—For all horses; 14 hands to carry 10st.; 4 lbs. added or allowed for every half inch over or under. Entrance Rs. 20. About one and a half mile.

Fourth Race.—"Hog Hunters Stakes"—Rs. 200—For all horses that have been hunted in Rajpootana during this year or last year 11-7. Entrance Rs. 20.—About one and a half mile.

N. B.—The above Steeple-Chases will be run over a fair hunting country in the Vale of Ajmere. The entries are F. P. with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30 for the Grand National, and Rs. 15 for each of the others. To name and close at noon, 1st November.

Penalties and Allowances—Winners of any Steeple-Chase in any Country; once 5lbs; twice 7lbs; thrice 10lbs; Mares and Geldings allowed 2lbs. Horses that have never won a Steeplechase 4lbs. That have never started for a Steeple-Chase allowed 7lbs.

The Rajpootana State Railway is open to Nusseerabad. Return Tickets for Horses, available for one month from date of issue will be issued over the Rajpootana State Railway between Agra and Nusseerabad and Delhi and Nusseerabad. At the rate of an ordinary fare and a half for the double journey. Owners requiring horse boxes are requested to give notice a day or two beforehand, direct the Office of the Traffic Superintendent of the probable number of Horses for which accommodation will be required at either Agra or Delhi.

R. C. is 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 45 yards.

C. E. Stack, Major 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry,
Hon. Secretary, Rajpootana Race Meeting.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 6th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 4th, 18 feet 2 inches, last year 15½. Rain at Kurrachee 3 cents, Sehwan 4·54, Mirpur Batoro 1 inch.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 5 inches, 3 feet 3 inches higher than on same date last year; extensive destruction of private property and of cultivation. Fever prevalent. The weather sultry.

Hyderabad.—River 3 feet higher than on same date last year. Rain in all talukas. Kharif crops in talukas Hyderabad and Khundiar slightly damaged. Canals breached in talukas Badin, Tando Bago, and Tando Alahyar; one small village wholly destroyed by floods in taluka Hala, no lives lost and but little property. Fever prevalent in the districts. Small-pox still in Hyderabad, 22 fresh cases.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain on 30th ·60, more expected. Flood subsiding. Weather sultry.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 3·43, total 20·23; a break desirable. Cholera much decreased.

Kaira.—Rain 3·39 fall abundant. Rice transplantation nearly completed; all crops thriving.

Broach.—Rain 3·27, total 31·25. Crops good. Narbudda risen considerably carrying away half the Railway bridge.

Surat.—Heavy flood in the Tapti. Rain 11·74, total 49·04.

Khandesh.—Rain at Dhulia 19, total 12·20; more much wanted. State of crops and public health as before.

Nasik.—Rain ·79, total 16·25. Crops fair. Cholera in Sinnar taluka.

Tanna.—Rain 4·39, total 79 11. Cholera at Kalyan; small-pox slightly in Wara and Bassein talukas. Agricultural prospects good; transplantation of crops completed.

Poona.—Rain 1·01, total 13·78; kharif crops very much suffering for want of it in Indapur and Shimthari talukas. Cattle-disease in two or cholera in five talukas.

Ahmednagar.—Rain ·03, total 6·85; more urgently wanted. Crops withering in many places; sowing of rabi retarded; prospects getting worse. Cholera in seven talukas, cases 159, deaths 56.

Sholapur.—Rain ·25, total 8·01; badly wanted throughout district. Eighty deaths from cholera at Barsi, it continues slightly in four other talukas.

Sattara.—Rain 1·69, total 30·56. Crops thriving except in Khanapur, Khatau and Man talukas, where rain is much wanted. 63 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 1 46, total 27·59; more urgently required especially in Athni, where there is great scarcity of water.

Dharwar.—Rain ·61, total 18·18. In western talukas early crops still middling, in eastern talukas want of rain very severely felt; sowing of cotton retarded, and early crop that had been planted withered. Poorer classes in Nawalgund, Nargund, Mundargi, and Kanjgi in want of employment; road work commenced in Mundagi Peta, where no rain has fallen. Cholera still in two talukas.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 2½ to 8·82 inches. Crops fair.

Kaladgi.—Kharif crops dried up and withering for want of rain, more rain urgently required. Fodder scarce. Slight cholera in two talukas.

Rajkot.—Rain 2·33, total 20·48. Weather cloudy. Late rains very favourable to crops. Public health good.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2·71, total 12·80. Crops good.

Baroda.—Rain 1·17, total 44·36. Cotton crops slightly injured in some places from excessive rain; other crops well.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 4th instant). Rain 3·6, total 52·5, more wanted. Crops benefitted to a certain extent by the recent fall. Six cholera cases in Alibag, 5 deaths.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 29th ultimo) Rain 1·64 total 50·02. Halve rice and nagli plants in ears; crops moderately good.

General Remarks.—Rain in Sind and Guzerat abundant and pro-pects good, though some damage has been done in Sind by floods, while the Railway bridge over the Narbudda at Broach has been carried away by the flood Rain urgently required throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and eastern parts of the Deccan, where prospects are bad.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—Are the days of fair-play over? Is the world to believe that fanaticism is as great among Christians as it is supposed to be among Mahommedans? One certainly would be led to believe such to be the case, judging by the conduct of a certain set of people in Europe, especially in England, who seem to purpose a sort of religious crusade against Turkey. I would ask was a sacred war proposed to be made against Russia when her generals flogged women at Cracow, when her troops massacred thousands of people and destroyed countless homes in Poland? Was a religious crusade proposed against England when her executive officers blew hundreds of men away from the muzzles of guns in India? Against Spain for the many atrocities committed by her troops during the late civil war? or lately against the Christians in the Herzegovina, when they carried about Turks heads on poles, when they destroyed everything Mahommedan that came in their way; or in many other instances where civil war has broken out in the civilized nations, with all its accompanying horrors? Civil wars are always terrible; why, then, this exceptional outcry about Turkey? can it be because the Turks are people of different religion to the rest of Europe? If so, fanaticism has its weight with the charitable people I above referred to. The Bulgarian affair which was commenced by Christians, egged on by the unscrupulous foreign policy of a great neighbour, has been most shamefully exaggerated for the purpose of exciting a religious outbreak. The atrocities complained of (and justly, I admit, complained of) were committed by mercenary troops who had hastily replaced those of the regular army (the latter having been shortly before sent to the war in the North). The will to commit atrocities was, I venture to say, equal on both sides, but the power rested with the troops of the Government, and if that power was sadly abused the perpetrators of such atrocities have been severely punished. The Government were little aware how terrible a weapon they were employing when they sent Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians to stamp out rebellion. I think, however, that it will be found by the independent investigators now examining the case that instead of 20,000 about 4,000 lives were lost in this sad affair. Turkey can and will put down the revolt in her northern provinces; those who think that Turkey will die easily make a great mistake. Christians looking on at the fearful struggle should beware how they rouse the fanaticism of the Turks by action proceeding from their own narrow-mindedness, or they will have much to answer for. A nation who can put from 800,000 to 1,000,000 of men into the field, who will fight to the death for their religion, is not to be despised. At present the war is merely a question of the action of a Government against its revolted provinces. Let those who sit at home at ease and make pretty speeches founded on false reports take care that they don't excite other feelings which may set in a blaze all Europe—may start into fanatical action the Queen's Indian subjects, and give rise to the greatest disasters. The wily political enemy of Turkey rejoices to see that this unhappy war is becoming a religious war—that a portion of the Christians swallow greedily the lying reports daily and hourly spread. And with the English especially ideas formed on the first impression that is made by these rumours are difficult to change, when a month after the departure of an ambassador or a consul look into the Blue-book exposes the real truth.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Crete, August 13. Hobart Pasha, Admiral.

ANGLO-INDIANS AND NATIVES.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

The Anglo-Indian public is remarkable for a peculiarly susceptible impatience of European criticism, and neither Viceroys nor Secretaries of State escape the effects of this jealousy. There is an exceptionally strong predisposition to observe and measure by a severe standard the actions and purposes of Lord Salisbury. The Secretary for India is credited, rightly or wrongly, with an "imperious nature," which is supposed to have triumphed over Lord Northbrook in the Tariff Act controversy. Lord Lytton has been received in Anglo-Indian society with some reserve, because it is presumed—very inaccurately, perhaps—that he has been chosen for his high trust on account of (among other things) his removal from preconceived ideas of Indian policy, and his consequent subordination to the India Office. We do not, of course, assert that there is the least foundation for these unfriendly criticisms on the present Viceroy; but the Secretary of State should be exempted on a European named Rudd who had been convicted of the brutal and unprovoked murder of a native shepherd. Lord Lytton's offence is less conspicuous but the same in kind; and, as the Anglo-Indian press is teeming with invectives against the Governor-General for his independent action, it is right that the facts should be known in England.

The case on which Lord Lytton has been forced to speak out his mind is fortunately a simple one, and, what rarely happens in Indian law proceedings, there is no controversy as to the main lines of the evidence. The following facts are admitted:—"One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English pleader at Agra, was about to drive to church with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door the syce (groom) failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to church; the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately." Mr. Fuller was brought before the Joint-Magistrate of Agra, Mr. Leeds, and was convicted of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt." For this offence he was fined 30 rupees—about 50s. or so—with the alternative, as a mere matter of form, of fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The amount of the fine, which was at once paid, was ordered to be made over to the widow of the unlucky groom as compensation for the death of her husband. The Government of India, hearing of these events, ordered the Local Government of the North-West Provinces to institute an inquiry, and the Local Government turned the responsibility over to the High Court. The court, reviewing the depositions and the judgment of Mr. Leeds, arrived at the opinion that the sentence, though lighter than what the court itself would have been disposed to inflict in such a case, was "not especially open to objection." This report was forwarded to the Supreme Government; and it has drawn from the Viceroy a most severe Minute, in which he censures the Local Government for its apathy, the High Court for the inadequate fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities in the matter, and the Joint-Magistrate who tried the case for his "error of judgment" in presuming to deal personally and summarily with so grave a charge, and for setting a "very bad example by allowing such an offence to escape" with practical impunity." So emphatic a round of reproofs has seldom been administered by any Viceroy to the Civil Service. The administration of the North-West and the judicial bench are visited with censure as uncompromising as that which falls on the offending Joint-Magistrate, though for the latter alone is any specific punishment marked out by Lord Lytton's Minute. The "grave disinfection" of the Viceroy with the conduct of Mr. Leeds is to be expressed in a formal reprimand for his "great want of judgment and judicial capacity," and in the instruction that he "should not be entrusted, even temporarily, with the independent charge of a district until he has given proof of better judgment and a more correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of magisterial officers for at least a year." The Local Government is reprehended for having made no inquiry of its own motion, "into the circumstances of a case so injurious to the honour of British rule and so damaging to the reputation of British justice in this country."

Those who are aware how proud the Indian Civil Service in the present day is of its humane consideration for the rights of the natives, and how bitterly it resents the intrusion of what it regards as European ignorance, will have no difficulty in imagining the storm that has been raised by the publication of Lord Lytton's Minute upon this case. The Minute is read, no doubt, in connection with some remarks of Lord Salisbury's in his recent address to the students at Cooper's Hill. The Secretary of State warned the young engineers against treating natives with contumely or violence, and more than hinted that the Prince of Wales and his companions in travel had been pained by some discreditable exhibitions of arrogant race-feeling. Lord Lytton accentuates this protest. "The class of misconduct," says the Minute, "out of which this crime has arisen is believed to be dying out. The Governor-General in Council would take this opportunity of expressing his abhorrence of the practice, instances of which occasionally come to light, of European masters treating their native servants in a manner in which they would not treat men of their own race. This practice is all the more cowardly because those who are least able to retaliate injury or insult have the strongest claim upon the forbearance and protection of their employers." The natives who are thus maltreated—generally, it must be observed, by such non-official persons as planters and pleaders, and not by servants of the Government—may seek redress in the courts. There is, nominally, a perfect equality before the law; but such cases as that of Mr. Fuller afford reason for doubting whether the equality is real. The Anglo-Indian community resent the doubt; but we cannot help sharing the misgivings of Lord Lytton. What is likely to be the combined effect upon native opinion of such violence as that of which Mr. Fuller was guilty towards his groom and of the justice meted out to the offender in the Joint-Magistrate's court?

The arguments used in reply to Lord Lytton's Minute by the Anglo-Indian press do not carry conviction to an unprejudiced mind. It is asserted, in the first place, that the man who was killed was suffering from an enlargement of the spleen—a very common disease among the Hindoos, and one that makes even a slight shock dangerous to life; but that Mr. Fuller was unaware of the fact when he struck him If Mr. Fuller had been aware of the fact when he gave the blow he ought to have been tried for murder; and it is to his honour, once, which may be taken for granted, that his indictment upon so mild a charge as that of "causing hurt" is to be attributed. But the practice of striking natives, as the Minute points out, "bad as it is from every point of view, is made worse by the fact, known to all residents in India, that Asiatics are subject to internal diseases which often render fatal to life even a slight external shock. The Governor-General in Council considers that the habit of resorting to blows on every trifling provocation should be visited by adequate legal penalties, and that those who indulge it should reflect that they may be put in jeopardy for a serious crime." Even giving the fullest weight to the facts of the groom's ill-health and of his master's ignorance, it would have been only consistent with justice to have placed Mr. Fuller on his trial at least for "causing grievous hurt," and to have sent the case to a higher court than that of the joint-Magistrate. But even the proven offence of "voluntarily causing hurt" was visited with most inadequate punishment. It is an offence, Lord Lytton observes, which "varies infinitely in degree—from one which is little more than nominal, to one which is so great that the Penal Code assigns to it the heavy punishment of imprisonment for a year and a fine of 1,000 rupees. The amount of hurt and the amount of provocation are material elements in determining the sentence for such an offence. In Mr. Fuller's case, while the provocation was exceedingly small, the hurt was death. For this Mr. Leeds, while saying that he intends to inflict a punishment something more than nominal, inflicts only a fine of 30 rupees. And this was intended to include all the compensation that was to be paid to the family of the victim! Another popular argument in reply to the Viceroy's rebukes is that without corporal punishment no Anglo-Indian household can be properly governed. But this is disproved by the fact that among the members of the Government services it is extremely rare to find any one who indulges in violence towards his servants. Moreover, if spleen complaints be so common as is alleged by Mr. Fuller's apologists, corporal punishment is too likely, in a great number of cases, to become capital punishment; and no one pretends that Anglo-Indian household should be regulated by that sanction.

A BOAT VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

(*Daily News.*)

The boat Centennial arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning after a voyage across the Atlantic. She was sailed by a man named Alfred Johnsen, a Dane, and left Gloucester, Mass, on June 18. Johnsen is in good health, but suffers from want of sleep, and his legs are stiffened weak owing to the confinement of the voyage. He is a smart intelligent man of about 35. On arriving at New Brighton he was cheered by the passengers on a ferry-boat. He did not land at the landing-stage where a number of people had assembled to meet him, but sailed up the river, and was ultimately met by the proprietor of the Rock Ferry Hotel, with whom he arranged to exhibit his boat in the grounds. The Centennial was accordingly taken up and will be shown to the public to-day. The Centennial is a boat of the kind known in America as a Dory. She is twenty feet long, partially flat-bottomed, and had a centre board. She is decked over, is built in three water-tight compartments, and was supplied with provisions for ninety days. She was built expressly for the trip, and is of pine, extra timbered with oak. She carried one mast, and can set a mainsail, two jibs, and a square sail. Johnsen left Gloucester on the 18th June, the people cheering him heartily as he sailed away. The weather was fine at first, but it afterwards changed to fogs and head winds, which lasted until the 22nd, when he put into Shakla Harbour, his compass being affected by his iron ballast. He started again on the 25th, and had a fine passage and fair winds until the 7th July, when in latitude 41·50 north, longitude 54 west, a heavy gale from the south-west sprang up, during which the boat shipped a heavy sea, which started the combing of the hatch way, and the water got in and spoiled some of the provisions. At this time he spoke a barque bound from Mexico to Liverpool, and the captain invited Johnsen to go on board, saying he would drop him off Cape Clear, and not mention anything about it; but Johnsen declined. The gale passed away, and he had fine weather until the 16th July, when a strong breeze came from the south-west, and he made a good run until the 2nd of August, on which day, being then about 300 miles from Cape Clear, he spoke the brig Maggie Gander, from New York to Swansea. After running for a couple of hours with the brig, which shortened sail to keep company, Johnsen hove his boat to in order to ride out the gale, which had greatly increased. He unshipped the oars and his rudder. About half an hour after being hove to the boat got broadside on to a heavy sea and capsized, but Johnsen got on the bottom and remained there about twenty minutes, when another sea struck her, and he succeeded in righting her. This was about three o'clock in the afternoon. Just after getting into the boat again he saw a shark alongside, and its fins struck against the bottom of the boat. He fastened a knife to an oar and cut at the shark, which then went away. The boat was half full of water, but he pumped it out and weathered the gale, which lasted till next day. Everything was wetted, and he lost his kerosene stove, and his square sail by the upset. The weather continued rainy and foggy for three days, during which time he could not dry anything. On Monday, the 7th August, about 100 miles off Cape Clear, he spoke the brig Alfredon, from Liverpool to Baltimore, and got some bread and water, his own bread having been damaged by the salt water. Next day he got sounding to the south of Cape Clear, but it was foggy, and he could not see land. On the 9 h he spoke the ship Prince Lombardo, which gave him the bearings of Wexford Head as fifty-three miles east by north. On the 10th he sighted Milford, but the wind became contrary, and he put into Aberoastle. He sailed again on the 12 h, and reached Holyhead last Friday, and Liverpool yesterday morning. Johnsen estimates that his average run during the voyage was 70 miles a day. He was provided with medicines before starting. When asked yesterday if he would care to repeat the voyage, Johnsen replied that he "thought he had had about enough of it."

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